高微作业4

郑子诺,物理41

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1.

(1)因为

$$\sin^2(n\pi) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n} = 0$$

所以我们有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sin^2(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + 1}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\sin^2(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + 1}) - \sin^2(n\pi))$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} (\sin(\sqrt{n^2 + 1}\pi) + \sin(n\pi))(\sin(\sqrt{n^2 + 1}\pi) - \sin(n\pi))$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} 4 \sin(\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n}{2}\pi) \cos(\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n}{2}\pi)$$

$$\sin(\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n}{2}\pi) \cos(\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n}{2}\pi)$$

$$\leq 4 \lim_{n \to \infty} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n}{2}\pi) \leq 2\pi \lim_{n \to \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n) = 0$$

其中由于 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(\sqrt{n^2+1}-n)=0$, $\sin(\frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}-n}{2}\pi)$ 在n足够大时为正。 所以

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sin^2(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + 1}) = 0$$

(2)因为

$$\sin^{2}((n+\frac{1}{2})\pi) = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (\sqrt{n^{2}+n} - n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

当
$$n>N, n+\frac{1}{2}-\sqrt{n^2+n}<\epsilon$$
时我们有(显然 $n+\frac{1}{2}-\sqrt{n^2+n}>0$)

$$|\sin^{2}((n+\frac{1}{2})\pi) - \sin^{2}(\pi\sqrt{n^{2}+n})| = |(\sin((n+\frac{1}{2})\pi) - \sin(\pi\sqrt{n^{2}+n}))(\sin((n+\frac{1}{2})\pi) + \sin(\pi\sqrt{n^{2}+n}))|$$

$$= |4\sin(\frac{\sqrt{n^{2}+n} + n + \frac{1}{2}}{2}\pi)\cos(\frac{\sqrt{n^{2}+n} - n - \frac{1}{2}}{2}\pi)$$

$$\sin(\frac{n+\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{n^{2}+n}}{2}\pi)\cos(\frac{\sqrt{n^{2}+n} + n + \frac{1}{2}}{2}\pi)|$$

$$\leq 4\sin(\frac{n+\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{n^{2}+n}}{2}\pi) \leq 2\pi\epsilon$$

其中由于 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(n+\frac12-\sqrt{n^2+n})=0$, $\sin(\frac{n+\frac12-\sqrt{n^2+n}}{2}\pi)$ 在n足够大时为正。所以

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + n}) = 1$$

2.

(1)

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} - ax - b \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left((1 - a)x - 1 - b + \frac{2}{x + 1} \right) = 0$$

显然有

$$a = 1, b = -1$$

(2)

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - px - q) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\frac{-1 + \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} + (1 - p)x - q) = 0$$

显然有

$$p = 1, q = -1$$

3.

(1)因为

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^n} = A$$

所以有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = A \lim_{x \to 0} x^n = 0$$

我们有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f(x)} - 1}{x^n} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^n (\sqrt{1 + f(x)} + 1)} = \frac{A}{2}$$

(2)因为

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

所以我们有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} - 1}{x^2} + \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}\right)} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2 \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}\right)} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4}$$

4.

(1)因为

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - f(x)}{x^2} = A, \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - g(x)}{x^2} = B$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} Ax = 0, \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - g(x)}{x} = 0$$

所以我们有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 - f(x)}{x^2} + \frac{1 - g(x)}{x^2} - \frac{1 - f(x)g(x)}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1 - f(x))(1 - g(x))}{x^2} = 0$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - f(x)g(x)}{x^2} = A + B$$

(2)做归纳假设

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - f_1(x) \cdots f_k(x)}{x^2} = A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_k$$

k = 2时成立,设k = i - 1成立,下证k = i成立显然令 $f(x) = f_i(x), g(x) = f_1(x) \cdots f_{i-1}(x)$,由(1)得证。

所以

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - f_1(x) \cdots f_n(x)}{x^2} = A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n$$

5

由 e^x 单调性可知,任取 $\epsilon > 0$,令 $|x| < \delta, \delta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, e^n > \epsilon$ 则有

$$e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} < e^{-\frac{1}{\delta^2}} < e^{-n} < \epsilon$$

因此在x = 0处连续。

6

显然x=0是一个间断点。由于 $x^2-x+1, \Delta<0$,因此分母不为0。若x>1,则有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1} + 1}{x^{2n+1} - x^{n+1} + x} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^{2n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^n} + \frac{1}{x^{2n}}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{x^{2n+1}+1}{x^{2n+1}-x^{n+1}+x}=1$$

若0 < x < 1

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1} + 1}{x^{2n+1} - x^{n+1} + x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

若-1 < x < 0

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}+1}{x^{2n+1}-x^{n+1}+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(-x)^{2n+1}-1}{(-x)^{2n+1}-(-x)^{n+1}+-x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1} + 1}{x^{2n+1} - x^{n+1} + 1} = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1} + 1}{x^{2n+1} - x^{n+1} + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(-x)^{2n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{(-x)^n} + \frac{1}{(-x)^{2n}}} = 1$$

所以有两个间断点x = 0, -1.7.

先证函数值域有界。利用二分法可知,若函数值域无界,二分取其中无界的一半,则有

$$a_{n-1} \le a_n, b_{n-1} \ge b_n, b_n - a_n = 2^{-n}(b-a)$$

且在 $[a_n,b_n]$ 上函数值域无界。利用区间套定理知存在唯一的 $c=\bigcap [a_n,b_n]$,显然f在c上有界,因此矛盾。

所以函数值域有界。因此函数值域存在上下确界。设下确界为 α ,对于每个 $\epsilon_n > 0$,我们有

$$X_{\epsilon_n} = x | f(x) - \alpha < \epsilon \subseteq [a_n, b_n]$$

显然有

$$a_{n-1} \le a_n, b_{n-1} \ge b_n$$

令 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\epsilon_n=0$,根据单调序列极限定理,我们有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = A, \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = B, A \le B$$

若 $A \neq B$,则闭区间[A,B]内存在点满足

$$f(x) - \alpha < \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots$$

这意味着 $f(x) = \alpha$ 。